

It is not, however, so much cultivated in this as in many other countries, land, where there are some of the largest in the world; and in Holland, where the highways, but are planted in many towns in even lines before the houses, air with the fragrance of their blossoms, and screening the passengers from shade. It is peculiarly adapted for avenues, from the straightness of its stem, branches, which are likewise so tough as to withstand the fury of gales that The red-twigged Lime is preferable for this purpose in point of beauty, which the red twigs afford in the absence of its leaves.

The Lime Tree can accommodate itself to almost any kind of ground; it has almost incredible swiftness, and spreads to an amazing size. Evelyn thus speaks of it: "But here does properly intervene the Linden of Schalouse in Saxony, posed of its branches, capable of containing three hundred persons sitting at tables, with many tables, formed only of the boughs, to which they ascend by steps, thick, that the sun never looks into it. But this is nothing to that prodigious Wirttemberg, so famous for its monstrosity, that even the city itself receives by the Germans *Neustadt under grossen Linden*, or Neustadt by the great Linden. The trunk is twenty-seven feet four fingers; the ambitus, or extent of the boughs, diameter, from south to north one hundred and forty-five, from east to west about with divers columns and monuments of stone, (eighty-two in number, and hundred more,) which several Princes and Noble Persons have adorned, and devices; and which, as so many pillars, serve likewise to support the and that even the tree had been much ampler, the ruins and distances of the soldiers have greatly impaired."—Discourse on Forest Trees, p. 493. edit. 1771.

Leaving, however, these "monstrosities," as Evelyn styles them, we must rest to the beautiful specimen of the Lime Tree afforded us in Moor-Park, Robert Williams, Esq.; a place venerable for its antiquity, and familiar to the Temple's eulogium on it, as affording in his time the most perfect combination of England. This tree, standing upon a little eminence, finely terminates a road side of the Park for more than three quarters of a mile; all of which are more than this; but none equalling it in luxuriance of shade, and redundancy of rivalling the parent stem, have, at about nine feet from the ground, struck off from sixty-seven to seventy-one feet, and from six to eight feet in circumference three or four upright limbs, like so many young trees, and reminding the beholder supported by, and adding to the importance of, their mother country. Its age at this present period in the most vigorous state of luxurious growth, and has a larger size. Its circumference on the ground is twenty-three feet three inches, and sixteen feet six inches; its branches extend one hundred and twenty-two feet in length, and sixty feet in circumference. It is nearly a hundred feet in height, and eight hundred and seventy-five feet of saleable timber.

PLATE XVI.—THE ELMS AT MOOR-PARK

THESE noble trees are close to the residence of the Bishop of Durham, well in Oxfordshire, celebrated by Leland for its "faire woodes," and for which Cowper's eulogium on shades so natural and delightful.

"Our fathers knew the value of a screen
From sultry suns, and in their shaded walks
And long protracted bowers enjoyed, at noon
The gloom and coolness of declining day."

The principal tree among them is seventy-nine feet in height, fourteen feet in diameter at the base.